

PART the Second,
BEING THE
CONTENTS
Of the several
COURANTS
OF

*January 28, February 4, Feb. 11,
Feb. 18, and Feb. 25, 1752.*

GIVING,
Some ACCOUNTS of those REGI-
CIDES, who signed the WAR-
for beheading King CHARLES
the FIRST, upon

January 30, 1648.

*Excidat illa dies ævo, ne postera credant
Sæcula; Nos certè taceamus, et obruta multâ
Nocte tegi propria patiamur Crimina Gentis.*

Incert. Aut.

CHESTER:

Printed by *Eliz. Adams*, in *Fleishmongers-Lane*.

THE
 CONTENTS
 OF
 THE
 FIRST
 PART
 OF
 THE
 HISTORY
 OF
 THE
 REIGN
 OF
 CHARLES
 THE
 FIRST
 BY
 JOHN
 HALLAM
 ESQ.
 VOL. I.
 LONDON:
 PRINTED BY
 J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD.
 1781.



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Having gone thorough with a Relation of many Particulars, appertaining to, and Circumstances attending, the Martyrdom of King CHARLES I. We shall now proceed in our proposed summary Account of those audacious and impious Men, who set their Hands and Seals to the Warrant for his Execution; and foremost in this bloody List, appears the Name of



JOHN BRADSHAW, who, (as faith lord Clarendon) was descended of an ancient family in *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, but was born in *Cheshire*, and as *Heath* particularly remarks, hateful to his country, more abominable to his name, and most odious to his nation.

His patrimony was very small; but he did not want for parts; which, supported by impudence, insolence, and ambition, acquired him a handsome fortune in the practice of the law, in which he was brought up in *Gray's-Inn*; where he was much frequented by the factious, and was more admired in his chambers than at *Westminster-Hall*.

Two terms before the perpetration of the King's murder, this chamber-council took the oath of allegiance, being called to the dignity of a serjeant at law by the powers then in being; to prepare him for the detestable office, for which he was thought to be the best qualified.

When he was first nominated to be president of the pretended court of justice for trying King *Charles I.* he seemed much surprized, and resolute to refuse it: which he did in such a manner, and so much enlarged upon his own want of abilities to undergo so important a charge, that it was very evident he had expected to be put to that apology. And, when he was pressed with more importunity than could have been used by chance, he required time to consider of it, and said, he would then give his final answer; which he did the next day, and with much counterfeit humility accepted the office, which he administered with all

the pride, impudence, and hypocrisy imaginable. He was presently invested in great state; a guard was assigned for the security of his person, being now declared president of the council of state; and, for his better maintaining the part of such a high dignity, his creators gave him lord Cottington's estate and the duchy of Lancaster, and 5000*l.* in money to supply the present exigencies; and made him a present of the Dean's house at *Westminster* for ever, for his residence and habitation.

All things thus disposed, the King was brought before this pretended high court, on a charge of high-treason, and other high crimes; which being read, *Bradshaw* behaved in a most arbitrary and insolent manner towards his majesty, who would not for any of their menaces acknowledge any authority in that court to call him into judgment: and concluded with, *Sir, your sins are of so large a dimension, that, if you do but seriously think of them, they will drive you to a sad consideration, they may improve in you a sad and serious repentance. And the court doth heartily wish that you may be so penitent for what you have done amiss, that God may have mercy at least on your better part. Truly, Sir, for the other, it is our parts and duties to do that which the law prescribes. We are not here jus dare, but jus dicere: we cannot be unmindful of what the scripture tells us: for to acquit the guilty is of equal abomination as to condemn the innocent: We may not acquit the guilty. What sentence the law affirms to a traitor, tyrant, and murderer, and a public enemy to the country, that sentence you are now to bear read unto you, and that is the sentence of the Court.* Pursuant to which his Majesty was afterwards put to death, *Bradshaw* being the first that signed the warrant for his beheading on the 30th of *January, 1648-9.*

After this, *Bradshaw* was employed in the trial of duke *Hamilton*, the earl of *Holland*, the earl of *Norwich*, the lord *Caple*, and Sir *John Owen*, against whom he likewise pronounced sentence of death. And in all his actions he proved himself to be the most flagitious of the long-robe, and the most active in the destruction of monarchy in this na-

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tion; but had the good fortune to escape corporal punishment; for he died a natural death in 1659, as it is supposed, with grief at the prospect of an approaching restoration. However, that towards the latter end of his life, he suffered great uneasinesses from remorse of conscience, that he was under continual suspicions and apprehensions of being assassinated, and therefore wore a large hat lined with iron, which was to guard his head, in the nature of a helmet, which hat is now shewn amongst many other curiosities in the university of *Oxford*.—That his fears daily increasing, to secure himself from the populace, he caused a sort of a shed by way of an apartment, to be framed, and erected for him, upon the leads, on the top of *Westminster-Abbey*, wherein he resided for some time, and there was found dead, sitting in his chair, his elbow rested on a table, and his head leaned upon his hand, and beneath, on the floor was a large quantity of blood, which seem'd to have issued from his nose and mouth. On the 22d of *November*, 1659, he was, with great solemnity, interred in the *Abbey-Church* at *Westminster*, when *Samuel Lee*, sometime fellow of *Wadham College, Oxon*, preached the funeral sermon, on *Isaiah*, ch. lvii. v. 1. and was not sparing in his panegyrics. On *Tuesday* the 29th of *January* 1660, his corpse was dug up, and carried in a cart, to the *Red-Lyon* in *Holborn*, whitherto the bodies of *Cromwell* and *Ireton* had been conveyed, and on the day following, being the THIRTIETH OF JANUARY; these were drawn to *Tyburn* on three sledges, where being pulled out of their coffins, they were hang'd upon the tripple tree 'till sunset; then being taken down, their heads were cut off, (in order to be set up on *WestminsterHall*) and their carcasses were thrown into a deep hole under the gallows, which had been purposely dug up for their reception.

THOMAS GREY, alias *THOMAS* lord *GREY* of *Grooby*, who signs immediately after the president *Bradshaw*, was the son of the earl of *Stamford*. He entered young and early into the service of the parliament against his sovereign, in the post of a colonel in *Leicestershire*; where he was

was generally baffled by colonel *Hastings*, who in those parts fought under the King's commission. But he had better success under the superior conduct and martial knowledge of their generalissimo, the earl of *Essex*, at the siege of *Gloucester*, where the rebels obliged the royalists to retire, and treason became triumphant.

These are all the martial exploits we know of this worthless man, who, since he could not more signalize himself by arms, being a wretch unqualified for any undertaking, that required as much sense, as is generally requisite for the carrying on of villainous designs, was found fit to be made a tool; and was appointed by their pretended parliament to be one of those judges to try their King. Which he had the impudence and wickedness to accept of: sat in the court, consented to the sentence, and then signed and sealed the warrant for his Majesty's execution. For which services, his accomplices rewarded him with the Queen's manor-house, parks, and lands of *Holdenby*, where he made great havock among the woods. And for which he had certainly met with his just deserts, amongst the other regicides, had he not luckily died before the restoration of King *Charles II.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, who signs in the third place, was afterwards Lord Protector; of whom we need add no more, as the history of this extraordinary wicked man is so well known to all our readers.

EDWARD WHALLEY was the son of *Richard Whalley* of *Kerton* in *Nottinghamshire*, who married for his second wife *Francis*, aunt of the usurper *Oliver Cromwell*; by which venture it is probable he had his son *Edward*.

He was fanatically educated; and though the first noted action of his we meet with was his marching with his regiment, and taking King *Charles I.* from the power of colonel *Joyce*, and permitting his soldiers to disturb and insult the King, under his custody at *Hampton-Court*; he was one of the first that espoused the cause of rebellion; and throve so well under the tuition of his cousin *Oliver*, that he was promoted to be a colonel in the parliament army, And his

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his rough and brutal temper made him a fit instrument in the execution of those inhuman and traitorous schemes by which the King was to be cut off, and *Oliver* raised to, and maintained in the supreme power. He was singled out to be one of the number of those unjust judges, that pretended to an authority to try the King. And he scrupled not, but rather gloried to be numbered amongst those who signed the warrant for his murder.

During the Protector's usurpation, he was always in high esteem with his family, and the fanatical party; but vigorously opposed the title of King being conferred on the Protector. He upon the death of *Oliver*, joined with *Ingoldsby* and *Goffe*, attempted to support *Richard* in the protectorship against *Lambert's* party, whom one of these three would have killed: But *Whalley* not readily consenting to this expedient, and unadvisedly dissolving the parliament, *Lambert* and his party prevailed and cashiered *Whalley*, and all his adherents. From which time we hear no more of him till the year 1664, when we find him at *Lucern* in *Switzerland*, whither he at the restoration had fled from that justice due to the guilt of murdering his lord the King. He moved from thence, and wandered about for some years after; but we can't learn where he ended his days.

M. LIVESEY, or Sir MICHAEL LIVESEY, the next regicide in this warrant, was, at the breaking out of the civil war between the King and his Parliament, a person of bad reputation, vicious, extravagant, and ruined as to his estate. In this despicable condition he accepted of a commission from the parliament to bear arms against the King, as the readiest way to mend his fortune, or at least to supply his expences, and to protect him from his creditors.

He was at last made a colonel and a sequestrator; and behaved in that capacity with so much injustice, violence, and inhumanity, that he obtained from men of as bad principles as himself the character of plunder-master-general in *Kent*; and recommended himself as a proper instrument of the murder of his King. Wherefore the mock parliament assigned him a place among the judges in their high court
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of justice; where he assented to the sentence, and even signed the warrant for beheading his Majesty. He was alive at the restoration; but he found means to escape the most narrow inquiries, and was truly never heard of more.

JOHN OKEY was born of mean parents, who brought him up in the occupation of a drayman. He afterwards got to be a stoaker in a brewhouse at *Issington*, near *London*; and then a poor chandler near *Lion-key* in *Thames-street* in the said city. But changing his apron in those desperate times for a buff-coat, he rose by degrees to be a colonel of dragoons; a judge in the pretended high court of justice to try his sovereign; and he consented to, and signed the warrant for his murder; as it was proved at his trial, but was denied by himself at the place of execution; when, amongst other particulars to alleviate his crimes, he declared, *I was none of the council within or without; neither did I know any thing of the trial of the King, or who were the Judges, till I saw my name inserted in a paper, and I did sit there but once or twice.*

He was much infected with the enthusiasm of those times; and loved to speak much, and acquired such an ecclesiastic cant, suitable to that generation, that the rulers at *Oxford* complimented him with the degree of Master of Arts. But his antimonarchical zeal carried him to such lengths, that, when he discovered *Oliver's* inclination to seize, and to place himself on the throne, he deserted his interest, and sided with the anabaptists and fifth-monarchy-men; which brought him into disgrace with the usurper, deprived him of his regiment, and excluded him from all further favours under the protectorship.

At the approach of the restoration, he fled into *Holland*, and was taken at *Delft*, as he skulked under the name of *Frederic Williamson*, by the deligence of *Sir George Downing* (formerly an independent preacher, and chaplain to this very man Okey, but now employ'd by King *Charles II.* as his resident in *Holland*) who sent him with *Berstead* and *Carbet*, seized at the same time, to *England*, where they

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were executed on the 19th of *April*, 1662, after they were permitted to speak and pray as much as they desired.

J. DANVERS, alias, Sir JOHN DANVERS, was younger brother to the then earl of *Darby*, and by reason of his noble birth was made gentleman usher to king *Charles I.* In this promotion having more pride than wit, he lived above his income; and finding himself plung'd deeply in debt, and disregarded by his family and his sovereign, for associating with the seditious, and propagating their bad principles about the court, he, with hopes of gain, and of protection from his creditors, joined the rebels, always embraced the religion and interest of the prevailing party, and at last submitted to that base and bloody office to assist, with his presence, in the mock high court of justice, and, with his hand and seal to the warrant annexed, to take away the life of that King whose bread he had eaten, being induced thereto chiefly, as my author writes, through an expectation of outing his brother, and seizing upon his estate for his own use, by the same authority and power as so unjustly cut off his Majesty's head. He died a natural death before the restoration.

JO. BOURCHIER, alias Sir JOHN BOURCHIER, or as some write it, BOUCHER, was a *Yorkshire* knight, and a constant rigid independent; for, as soon as that party began to prevail, he also began to exert himself. History is silent as to his other actions, but records his name as one of the judges who signed the warrant for the beheading of his sovereign. He appears no more after that upon the stage of the republic. His tenets, in all probability, were too opposite to *Oliver's* scheme. But this is certain he escaped his due punishment, by dying a natural death before the end of the usurpation.

H. IRETON, or HENRY IRETON, the eldest son and heir of *German Ireton*, of *Attenton* in *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; and brother to Sir *John Ireton*, lord mayor of *London*, 1658, was born at *Attenton* afore said; entered a gentleman commoner in *Trinity college, Oxon*, 1626, and took the degree of B. A. in 1629, being then 16 years old. But he

left the university without compleating that degree by determination; and went to the *Middle Temple*, where he applied to the common law, and acquired the character given him by lord *Clarendon*, who writes, that he was of a melancholic, reserved, dark nature, and communicated his thoughts to very few: so that, for the most part, he resolved alone, but was never diverted from any resolution he had taken; and he was thought often, by his obstinacy, to prevail over *Cromwell* himself, and to extort his concurrence contrary to his own inclinations. But that proceeded only from his dissembling less: for he was never reserved in the owning and communicating his worst and most barbarous purposes, which the other always concealed and disavowed.

When the grand rebellion broke out, he, as person natured to do mischief, left the study of the law, and took up arms against the King; and soon after married *Bridget*, a daughter of the protector, then no more than colonel *Cromwell*. By the interest and management of his father-in-law, he was presently made a captain, then promoted to a regiment of horse; and, in 1645, upon the new modelling of the army, was made commissary-general. About this time he shewed his activity, by his dexterity in breaking the Presbyterian faction in the house of commons, in order to enable the independents to get the King into their own clutches. The party gave him and *Lambert* the honour of writing the remonstrance on the army's behalf for justice to be done on the King, which was delivered to the house of commons by the hands of colonel *Isaac Exwer*, &c. He is also said to have written the pamphlet called the *Agreement of the People*, and several declarations, &c. before the King was beheaded.

His parts and abilities were such; his dissimulation so profound, and his mischievous designs had so clean a conveyance; that *Cromwell* made frequent use of him, when he was put to a push to compleat his wicked designs, having always found him to be very capacious to overthrow monarchy, and a thorough paced dissembler, under the mask of religion, being absolutely the best prayer-maker and preacher in the army.

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He shewed himself very busy in bringing his Majesty to trial; had a hand in drawing up the ordinance for it, and the precept for proclaiming the high court of justice; took his place amongst the judges of that wicked tribunal, and was one of the committee that appointed the time and place of his execution. The mock parliament rewarded him with the commission of major-general under *Cromwell*, commander in chief in the *Irish* expedition, in *June* 1649; and soon after, with a commission and patent, constituting him president of *Munster*, in *Ireland*; a dignity which he did not long enjoy, being cut off by the plague, in his way to *Limerick*, on the 26th of *November*, 1651.

On the 9th of *December* following, the parliament ordered a bill to be brought in, for settling 2000*l.* *per annum*, on the widow and children of *Ireton*, out of the lands belonging to *George* duke of *Bucks*; and, on the 17th, his corpse, conveyed by water to *Bristol*, was brought, with great pomp, to *London*; and after lying in state for some time in *Somerset-house* in the *Strand*, it was buried, with great state, on the 6th of *February*, in *Henry VII's* chapel, in *Westminster-abbey*. But its remains were dug up after the restoration, and, after hanging some hours on the gallows at *Tyburn*, on the 30th of *January*, 1659-60, was cast into a hole in that place of execution.

THO. MAULEVERER, alias *Sir Thomas*, was originally of an ancient and genteel family in *Yorkshire*, and had behaved so well under the family of the *Stuarts*, that he was twice knighted, first by King *James I.* and afterwards by his son, the unfortunate King *Charles I.* History gives no further account of this infamous, ungrateful traitor, than his readiness to degrade himself, by assisting to destroy his Prince, to whose sentence of death he not only consented, but signed the warrant for his execution. He died obscurely before the restoration.

HAR. WALLER, OF *Sir Hardres Waller*, was son and heir of *George Waller*, of *Groombridge* in *Kent*, Esq; by his wife *Mary*, the daughter of *Richard Hardres*. He was accounted a royalist at the beginning of the rebellion; but,

finding that there was more to be got by opposing than defending his sovereign, he turned first Presbyterian, and then Independent. By which means he became first a committee-man, and colonel of horse, and at last accepted of that ignominious place of a judge to try the King, in whose sentence he concurred with his assessors, and signed his warrant for execution. *Oliver* had such an opinion of his zeal for the rebel cause, that he promoted him to the degree of a major-general in *Ireland*; in which post we find him at the time of the restoration, when, upon his Majesty's proclamation, he surrendered himself to mercy, and with much shew of repentance, pleaded guilty, and having friends at court, and being a-kin to lord *Finch*, one of the lords commissioned to try the rebels, he was reprieved, on condition of being confined for life in the isle of *Wight*.

JOHN BLAKISTON, was a shop-keeper in a peddling way at *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, who, after misapplying to his own use 6000 *l.* left him in trust for charitable uses by Sir *John Fenner*, got himself returned burghers for that corporation by the *Scottish* interest, to protect himself from a decree in chancery awarded against him for the same. He found it his interest to run all lengths to serve the usurpers; and for several services to the rebellion, he was afterwards awarded with the sum of 3000 *l.* out of one gentleman's composition, and 9000 *l.* more at several other times; besides a coal-meter's place, worth 200 *l. per annum*, the bishop of *Durham's* castle at *Durham*, and lands to a considerable value. At last he was found a fit person to place among the judges to try the King, and to condemn him, and sign the warrant for his execution. He died before the restoration.

JOHN HUTCHINSON was a very dextrous time-server, He trimmed to all sides during the grand rebellion, being resolved to swim whoever should sink. He was made a colonel, throve under the Presbyterians, and kept in with the Independents, insomuch that, being fully confided in by them, he was appointed one of the King's judges, agreed to the sentence, and signed the warrant for the murder of the

the King : yet, at the restoration, he managed his matters so artfully, that he found means to be returned to the convention-parliament in *April* 1660 ; and though he was expelled the house of commons, and disabled from these trusts for the future, and was fined a year's income of his estate to the King after the restoration, his money made him such friends at court, that they got him a free pardon, as to life and property.

WILLIAM GOFF, GOUGH, or GOFFE, as some write his name, was son of *Stephen Goffe*, a puritannical rector of *Stanmer* in *Sussex*. He had a brother named *John*, a clergyman of the church of *England*, and another named *Stephen*, who after having served *K. Charles II.* in the quality of an agent in *France*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*, turned papist, and became a priest among the oratorians at *Paris*, and afterwards was chaplain to *Queen Henrietta Maria*.

William was quite averse to learning, and was bound apprentice to one *Vaughan* a salter in *London*, and a parliamentarian and zealous Presbyterian. But *William* left his trade to seek his fortune in the rebel army ; commenced quarter-master of foot, and by degrees got to be a colonel, being much esteemed for his knack at praying, preaching, and zealous manner of inculcating righteousness and liberty in the solemn cant of those times. These qualifications, and his own forwardness, recommended him to that detestable office of one of the pretended judges to try the King ; and, as such, he sat in that court, stood up to signify his consent to the sentence pronounced against his sovereign, and afterwards set his hand and seal to the warrant for his execution. Gain was his only God he worshipped ; and, notwithstanding he had been so long bearing arms against kingly government, and always railed bitterly against a government by a single person, he no sooner saw *Oliver* stepping upon the throne, under the title of Lord Protector, but he joined his scheme, and, with colonel *William White*, brought a party of musketeers, and turned the anabaptistical members out of the parliament-house, that would not comply with that new form of government : for which

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we find him rewarded under the protectorship with the major-generalship of *Hampshire, Sussex and Berkshire*. He sat in the following parliament, and behaved therein so much to *Oliver's* satisfaction, that he was advanced to the post of major-general of foot in the room of *Lambert*, and at last called up, by the protector's patent, to the other house, to sit there in the character of a lord.

At the approach of the restoration, he fled beyond seas, was seen at *Lucern* in *Switzerland* in 1664, and wandered about in foreign parts many years after like a vagabond, and always afraid that every one that met him would slay him. It is not known where he died.

THOMAS PRIDE is the next person that signed the warrant, tho' it is so badly wrote as not to be read by every eye, which may partly be ascribed to the meanness of his education: for he was born of very obscure parents; and, when the civil war broke out, it found him in no better capacity than a drayman. He, by his zeal for a party, soon got a set of customers to support him in a brew-house, and to get him a commission in the army, where he throve so well by his impudence and malice against the royal family, and his strict adhering to those in power, that he was soon advanced to the degree of a colonel. His martial exploits were mostly obscured by his superior officers; but his activity in assisting *Hewson*, and other independents, to purge the commons of those members who had voted the King's answers to the propositions of both houses to be a ground to the house to proceed upon, for the settlement of the peace of the nation, recommended him so much to his party, that he henceforward appeared at the head of almost all their actions.

The Independents having seized upon the King's person, who hitherto was in the hands of the Presbyterians, *Pride*, *Hewson*, &c. having a previous conference with the speaker in *Westminster-Hall*, sent a paper into the house of commons, demanding the impeached members and major-general *Brown*, as guilty of calling in *Hamilton*, to be secured and brought to justice; and that the ninety and odd members,

members, who refused to vote against the *Scotch* engagement, and all that voted for recalling the four votes of addresses, and for a treaty, and concurred in the acquiescing vote in his Majesty's answers, should be immediately suspended the house.

This proceeding was backed by four regiments of horse and foot, who guarded the doors, and all the avenues to the parliament-house, while *Pride* and his companions seized upon, and committed such members to prison, as they had resolved upon before. Which act was afterwards commonly called colonel *Pride's* purge.

This was the prelude to that melancholy tragedy of the King's death. The same arbitrary power erected the high court of justice for his trial: and *Pride*, to crown all his villainy, chose to sit among the judges of his own creating, consented to the sentence, and signed the warrant for beheading his Prince. By these means he obtained what riches he pleased, and recommended himself to *Oliver* so effectually, that after he was advanced to the protectorship, he presumed to confer on this instrument of his power the honour of knighthood. Yet, when *Oliver* was desirous to accept the title of King tendered to him by his parliament, this sham knight of his own dubbing opposed it to the utmost; and, by a petition signed by many officers at his solicitation, and presented to the Commons, deterred him from that resolution, at the very moment he was expecting to be made a King. This was in the year 1657; and it is supposed that he died soon after, for he was dead before the restoration, and we read no more of him after this time.

PE. TEMPLE, or Sir PETER TEMPLE, served an apprenticeship to a linnen-draper in *Friday-street, London*; but his elder brother dying without issue, who was a baronet, he succeeded to his title and estate of about 400 *l. per annum* in *Leicestershire*. His rebellious principles recommended him to the factious and discontented party of the county, who got him returned with Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, member for the county-town. He also accepted of a captain's commission amongst the parliament's horse; and, though he was but
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of a weak understanding, his furious zeal for the cause gained him a place amongst the committee-men; and, at last, on the bench of that usurped power that killed the King; whose sentence he confirmed, and signed, and sealed the warrant for his execution; yet at his trial for the same, after the restoration, he pleaded not guilty; and, by pleading ignorance, and begging mercy, he found means to save his life, but was judged to perpetual imprisonment:

T. HARRISON, or THOMAS HARRISON, was a butcher's son at *Newcastle-under-lyne*, in *Staffordshire*; but brought up to the law under one Mr. *Hulker* of *Clifford's-Inn*. From this, which in those days, was not a very thriving business, he turned an enthusiastic preacher, and, joining the parliament-army, his hypocritical pretence to piety gained him the esteem of his party, who raised him to the degree of a major. *Oliver*, at last, taking notice of him as a fit instrument for his drugery, sent him to notify, to the governor of *Hurst-Castle*, the order of the general to deliver up the King to a party of horse, appointed to receive him and conduct him to *Windſor*; and *Harrison*, with another party, took him into his custody between *Alresford* and *Farnham*, to bring his Majesty to *Westminster*. At *Farnham* the King conversed with him about half an hour, and charged him with a design to have murdered him in the isle of *Wight*; which he disavowed, but impudently confessed that he had said, *The law is equally obliging to small and great, and that justice shews no respect to persons*. At another time he told his Majesty, *that the Lord had reserved him for a publick example of justice, &c.* and he took all opportunities to aggrieve his sacred person, under the brutal behaviour of his soldiers. It was also proved at his trial, that he was one of the committee in the *Exchequer-chamber* to contrive the King's death by way of trial, and advised the rest to blacken the King, and that he was one of his wicked judges; and he confessed in the face of the court, that he signed both the commission for erecting that black tribunal, calculated to take away his Sovereign's life; and that he signed the warrant for his execution.

For

For these enormities he was afterwards made a colonel and a major-general; and, on the 24th of *November*, 1652, he was elected a member of the council of state. In this exalted station he was entrusted with the direction or lordship of *Wales*, where he and his chaplain *Varasor Powel*, endeavoured by all means to model the religion and government of those parts, according to his own mind. However, his republican principles biassed him so much at last to side with those that opposed the government of the nation being committed to *Oliver*, that he left him, headed the republican party, and afterwards joined the fifth-monarchy-men, and grew intimate with *John Lilburn*; which brought him into disgrace with the Protector, and deprived him both of his commission and liberty at once; and, in *February* 1657, having regained his liberty, he was rebaptized to reconcile himself to the Anabaptists: but, taking part with *Lambert*, in his attempt to frustrate the resolution of the commons and army to call home the King, he was surprised, before he could make any resistance, and committed to the *Tower*. From whence after the restoration, he was brought to the *Old Bailey*, arraigned for high treason, and, after many impudent and treasonable speeches, and blasphemously asserting, that what he had done was in the fear of the Lord, was sentenced to be hanged and quartered; which was accordingly done on the 13th of *October* 1660, at *Charing-Cross*, where a gibbet was erected for that purpose, and he was hanged with his face towards the banqueting-house at *Whitehall*, the place where his Majesty King *Charles I.* had been sacrificed. He was cut down and quartered, and his head was set on a pole on the top of the south-east end of *Westminster-hall*, looking towards *London*, and his quarters were fixed on the city gates.

At the time of his execution it is said he took a strong cordial to heighten his spirits, and endeavoured to put on a smiling countenance, and to appear undaunted; but the excessive sweat which ran down, and the strange trembling and shaking of his joints discovered him to be in no small agony.

J. HEWSON, or JOHN HEWSON, was descended of mean parentage, and brought up to the trade of a shoe-maker, which he exchanged for that of a foldier in the parliament's army; where his brutal courage, and malicious zeal against the royal family, promoted him by degrees to the commission of a colonel. In which station he was at the time of the King's death; upon whom he sat as one of his judges, consented to his death, and signed the warrant for the same. In 1649 he accompanied *Oliver* and *Fairfax* to *Oxford*, and was one of those that were complimented in that university with the degree of Master of Arts. His next promotion was to the government of *Dublin*, and to a seat in the council of state in *July* 1653. He was also a sure member in every parliament before the restoration, and called to the other house by *Oliver*, who created him one of his lords. In 1659, he adhered to the committee of safety at *Wallingford-house*, marched into the city by their order to over-awe the tumultuous apprentices, &c. who were rising for a restoration; and, when he found all the efforts of his party to prevent it were vain, he saved his neck by a timely retreat into *Holland*, where he was protected at *Amsterdam* till his death in 1662.

HENRY SMITH, was born of a good family in *Leicestershire*; bred to the law, and possessed a good paternal estate. It is not certain what could induce him to accept of that commission to judge and sign the instrument of the King's execution; but he behaved with that seeming repentance for what he had done in general against the King and his family; and it not being proved, that he had signed the said instrument, which he denied; his life was saved, and he was only confined to the *Tower* for life.

PERR. PELHAM, or PEREGRINE PELHAM, from an obscure parentage in *Yorkshire*, raised himself in the civil wars to the government of *Hull*; in which post he succeeded *Hotham*. He died before the restoration.

RI. DEANE, or RICHARD DEANE, originally no better than a servant to a hoyman at *Ipswich*, entered himself a matross in the train of artillery at the beginning of the rebellion;

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bellion ; and behaved in that service (especially at *Exeter*) so much to the satisfaction of his masters, that he by degrees ascended to the quality of a captain in the train. He afterwards obtained a colonel's commission ; and at last that of an admiral, so that he acted in a double capacity, on land and water. And, if he had any good qualifications for either of these employments, they were all tarnished with his being one of those judges who condemned and signed the execution of his Sovereign. In the year 1653, he had a joint commission with general *Monk* over the fleet ; and that same year was killed in a fight with the *Dutch*, by a cannon ball that shot him almost in the middle.

ROBERT TICHBORNE, first a linnen-draper in *London*, and afterwards a soldier, arrived to the degree of a colonel very early, and was made lieutenant of the *Tower* by general *Fairfax*. He was also lord mayor of *London*. When he was tried for sitting in judgment, upon his Sovereign, consenting to his death, and signing the most inhuman warrant for his death, he pleaded for mercy, and excused himself by protesting, that, in whatever he had transacted, he had no enmity in his heart, nor did any thing maliciously and knowingly. *He owned that he was at most of the meetings to take away the King's life, that he sat as a judge at his trial, and that he signed the warrant ; but continued he, had I known then what I do now,—I would have chosen a red-hot oven to have gone into as soon as that meeting. I was led into the fact for want of years,—and I beg that your lordships will be instrumental to the King and Parliament on my behalf.* And he was accordingly reprieved for life, to be perpetually imprisoned in the *Tower*.

HUMPHREY EDWARDS, a member of the Long Parliament, entered into the rebellion through discontent at the King for refusing him a certain favour, he did not think him worthy of. And he carried his resentment so far as to pursue his Majesty to the block ; being one of his unjust judges, and a commissioner in signing his execution. He died before the restoration.

DANIEL

DANIEL BLAGRAVE, is said to have been born of honest substantial parents, and to a competent fortune; but led with the spirit of rebellion and avarice, and thinking that the readiest way to raise his fortune was to join the rebels, who lived upon the spoil of their country, entered into the parliament service at *Reading*; and recommended himself so much to his party by his activity and attachment to all their proposals, that he at last was nominated to sit on the life of his Sovereign, and was wicked enough to approve of his sentence, and to sign the warrant for his execution. At the restoration he fled, and died obscurely in a voluntary exile.

OWEN ROWE, by trade a silk-mercator, engaged early in the rebellion against King *Charles I.* and, as his chief principle was gain, he wheeled about to every faction, as it grew into power, and by this means recommended himself so highly to *Oliver Cromwell*, that he promoted him to be a lieutenant-colonel in the city militia. In which post he became a most signal incendiary, and shewed himself a proper instrument to assist in the farther execution of the rebellious projects; and therefore was nominated one of the judges. In which employment he sat constantly on the bench, when his Majesty was brought before that pretended court; stood up in token of consent, when *Bradshaw* pronounced the cruel sentence; and set his hand and seal to the warrant for executing the most inhuman parricide. For this and the like enormities he was made keeper of the magazines and stores, and entrusted with 5000*l.* to buy arms, which it is thought he put in his own pocket. In *July*, 1659, he was in such esteem, that the rump parliament made him a colonel in the militia of *London*. And, in 1660, he surrendered himself, took his trial, and on pleading ignorance of the laws, and begging for mercy, his life was spared; but his estate was confiscated, and himself condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Where he died, we cannot learn.

WILLIAM PUKFOY, was a *Warwickshire* gentleman, and knighted, and made a colonel, and rewarded with a gift

gift of 1500*l.* for his good services to the rebel party in his county; he principally signalized himself by resolutely assaulting the cross in the market-place at *Warwick*, and his no less resolution in attacking and defacing the ancient monuments in the earl of *Warwick's* chapel in *St. Mary's*. He was numbered with those that sat upon the King's life, and was wicked enough to sign the warrant for his execution. He died before the restoration, with great signs of repentance for what he had done against his King and Country.

ADRIAN SCROOPE was born of a good family in *Buckinghamshire*, and allied to that of the same name in *Lincolnshire*. He was in behaviour and address a complete gentleman; but, being puritanically bred, he grew up to be a most virulent rebel, and by that means obtained a colonel's commission, and other advantages amongst his party. His zeal in iniquity recommended him to be a member of that pretended high court of justice to try King *Charles I.* In which he acted his part without any scruple of conscience. He was apprehended at the restoration, and condemned upon his own confession, that he had signed the warrant for his Majesty's execution. This happened on the 12th of *October*, 1660; and on the 17th of the same month, he was hanged and quartered at *Charing-cross*, and his quarters were set upon the city-gates.

His behaviour before the court was indeed civil, excepting his endeavours to justify his crime by the authority of parliament, calling it the authority that then was. But the most unlucky expression that escaped him, was his taking notice, that if he had been misled, he saw others, as Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, afterwards lord chancellor; *Edward* earl of *Manchester*, *William* viscount *Say and Seal*, *John* lord *Roberts*, *Arthur Annesly*, *Denzil Hollis*, &c. sitting upon the bench as judges, who had been misled as well as himself, and ought to have stood at the bar. This indeed was a just observation, and it was the great misfortune of the times, that such persons enriched by rebellion,

on, were able to corrupt court favourites, and the King himself, as some imagine.

JAMES TEMPLE, tho' advanced to the degree of a colonel, was remarkable for nothing but the horrid fact of consenting to the sentence, and signing the warrant for the King's execution. For which he was arraigned at the *Old Baily*, on the 10th of *October*, 1660, when he pleaded not guilty; but being brought a second time to the bar, on the 16th he revoked his plea, and referred himself to the King and Parliament. Upon which confession judgment passed; but he and many more of his accomplices were respited, and only committed to the *Tower*; we know nothing of his death.

A. or AUGUSTINE GARLAND was bred to the law, and in 1647, was chosen a recruit to the long parliament for *Queenborough* in *Kent*; and, in 1648, was chosen chairman of the committee that drew up the act for trying the King; sat in the court of his own creation, and signed the warrant for the King's execution. At the restoration he surrendered, and, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty; but, being again brought to the bar, he said, he had intended to wave his plea; but, that being informed of some more scandal being cast upon him, he desired to be tried, confessed he had sat in the court, and signed the warrant for execution. Then one *Clench* made oath, that he had seen him spit on the King's face, when his Majesty was brought on his trial. But *Garland* positively denied it; protested he never had any disrespect to the King's person, pleaded his surrendering on the King's proclamation, and, having received sentence, was admitted to mercy.

EDM. or EDMUND LUDLOWE, was the son of Sir Henry Ludlowe, of *Maiden-Bradley* in *Wiltshire*; for which shire Sir Henry was returned to the parliament in 1640, and acted with great inveteracy against his sovereign. Edmund was also trained up in the same principles, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion sided with the Presbyterians, and was advanced by degrees to be a colonel, governor of *Wardour-castle*, one of the chief officers in the parliament's

army;

army; sat as judge on the King's life; signed the warrant for his execution; was made a major-general by *Oliver Cromwell*: lieutenant-general of the parliament's army in *Ireland*, and, upon the death of *Ireton*, acted for a time as lord-deputy of that kingdom. And he was in *Ireland* when the parliament, then governed by *Vane* and *Haslerig*, after dethroning *Richard Cromwell*, cashiered *Lambert* and eight other principal officers of the army, and then committed the whole government of it to seven commissioners, viz. *Fleetwood*, *Ludlowe*, *Monk*, *Haslerig*, *Walton*, *Morley*, and *Overton*, of their own appointing.

When *Ludlowe* was convinced that he could not prevent the restoration of King *Charles II.* he fled into *Switzerland*; and continued at *Lausanne* till the year 1664, when, fearing that he should be assassinated, as his accomplice *Lisle* was there, he withdrew to *Zurich*; and, living to see the revolution, he ventured once more to visit his native country. But, his attainder not being taking off, his majesty King *William III.* being addressed by the commons for that purpose, issued his proclamation to apprehend him for the murder of King *Charles I.* However, *Ludlowe* found means to withdraw once more beyond the seas, and publish several virulent writings, and lived to a great age.

HENRY MARTEN, son of Sir *Henry Marten*, born at *Oxford*, was instructed there in grammar, and then became a gentleman-commoner in *University-college*, at the age of 15, in the year 1617, and had the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1619. From thence he was transplanted to one of the inns of court, travelled into *France*, and at his return married a rich widow. In 1640, he was elected one of the knights for *Berkshire*; and behaved with so much virulency against the King, that he was sent to the *Tower*, but soon released by the faction. In 1642, by order of parliament, he broke open the iron-chest, in which were kept the crown, robes, sword, and sceptre, belonging to king *Edward the Confessor*, and used by all other kings at their inaugurations; which he carried off, sold, and openly declared, that there should be no further use of those toys

toys and trifles, &c. His principals were levelling, and his debaucheries were scandalous; in which it is said he spent a patrimony of 3000*l. per annum*, much ready cash given him by his party, and 1000*l. per annum* assigned to him and his heirs, out of the duke of *Buckingham's* estate. Tho' so much cherished by the parliament, he at length proved an enemy to it, and to all magistrates. Being a leveller, he propagated his opinion in a pamphlet, intitled, *England's trouble troubled*; in which all rich men are declared to be enemies to the meaner sort, and war proclaimed against them. Being a colonel in the army, he plundered every place so much to supply his lewdness, that he was generally called the plunder-master-general. When he had served the cause to the utmost of his power in the country, *Oliver* brought him under his protection into the house of commons, and made him a judge at the trial of his King. He signed the warrant for his majesty's execution; soon after he was named one of the thirty in the council of state, and in *July* following brought into the house an account of 25000*l. arrears*; for which he was ordered 1000*l. in lands for ever*.

When he discovered *Oliver's* intention to seize on the government in his own person, he left him, and sided with the levellers, and might have overturned all *Cromwell's* scheme, had he not bought him off with 3000*l.* which he engaged the parliament to assign him in the nick of time, to squander away on his whores. But, as soon as *Oliver* had served his own turn, he kicked him out of the council of state, and publicly called him a whoremaster. He is one of those who received mercy at the restoration, but was confined after two or three removes in *Chepstow-Castle, Monmouthshire*, where he died with meat in his mouth in 1680.

VINCT. or VINCENT POTTER, member in the rebellious parliament, was born of obscure parentage, and is not recorded for any thing, but his villainy in trying and signing the warrant for the King's death; of which he was convicted, but, pleading mercy, he was respited.

WM.

WM. or Sir WILLIAM CONSTABLE of *Yorkshire*, in the beginning of the troubles, sold his estate to Sir *Marmaduke*, afterwards lord *Langdale*, for 25000*l.* and then, siding with the rebels, he by their authority seized on it again, having declared Sir *Marmaduke* a delinquent for joining the King. But thus deeply linked to the faction, he was appointed one of the triers of the King, and signed the warrant for his execution. Death rescued him from the gallows, for he died governor of *Gloucester*, and a great commander in the north, before the restoration.

RICH. or RICHARD INGOLDESBY was second son of Sir *Richard Ingoldesby*, of *Lenthenborough*, in *Buckinghamshire*, by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter to Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, of *Hinchbrook*, in *Huntingdonshire*; and, being bred among the puritans, he readily entered into the parliament's measures, first, as a captain in *Hambden's* regiment, and afterwards as a colonel of horse. He was also ready to accept of the office to sit on the life of his sovereign; and to sign his dead warrant. For which *Oliver* made him one of his council of state, and promoted him to be lord in the other house. In 1660, he was sent with his regiment to oppose *Lambert*, who, having broke out of the *Tower*, threatened the nation with fresh combustions, and entirely defeated him near *Dawentry*, in *Northamptonshire*. At the restoration, pleading, that he had acted only thro' fear in all the horrid scenes he had been concerned in, he found friends, who not only saved his life, but had him well rewarded for his treasons; for he was made a knight of the *Bath* at the coronation of the King, whose father he had helped to destroy. He died in the year 1685.

WILL. or WILLIAM CAWLEY was a brewer at *Chichester*, and, being chosen a recruit to the long parliament, he behaved so much to the satisfaction of the rebels, that they placed him as a judge on the life of their King, and he did not fear to sign the warrant for his execution. He retired from *England* before the restoration, and died obscurely abroad, as it is thought.

JO. BARKSTEAD, or JOHN BERKSTEAD, was a working-silver-smith originally, and by degrees came to have a little shop in the *Strand*; and, having gained a little knowledge of arms in the city train-bands, he was complimented with a captain's commission in col. *Ven's* regiment at *Windsor*. He was afterwards advanced to be a colonel, governor of *Reading*, a judge in this pretended supreme court, and governor of the *Tower of London*; and in every station ready to execute any villainy or barbarity committed to his trust; in which he went on triumphant through all the usurpations. But when the restoration grew near, his heavy guilt made him flee beyond the seas, and he was excepted in the act of indemnity: but after wandering about in *Germany* for two years, he was seized by Sir *George Downing* in *Holland*, and sent to *England*, and after a fair trial was hang'd and quartered at *Tyburn*, on the 19th of *April*, 1662. In his last moments, instead of preserving a just composure of mind for repentance, this miscreant found means to intoxicate his brain with strong waters, to such an excess, that he had much ado to stand in the cart, as drawn to the place of execution. He was executed with *Okey* and *Corbet*, and was the first cut down and quartered.

ISAAC, or ISAAC EWER, a younger brother of an ancient family in *Yorkshire*, is not mentioned in the rebel-annals till we find him advanced to the degree of a colonel, and sent to take his sovereign King *Charles I.* from his confinement under *Hammond*, in the isle of *White*, and to convey him to *Hurst-castle*. He escap'd the punishment due to this and his other crimes, in promoting the King's murder, by his death before the restoration.

JOHN DIXWELL was an early rebel, and tho' of mean extraction, found means to be chosen a recruit to the long parliament for *Dover*, who advanced him to be a colonel in the army, and governor of *Dover-castle*. He accepted also of the infamous feat of a judge on the life of his sovereign, and signed his execution; but escap'd justice, by flying beyond the seas, before the restoration took place.

VALEN-

VALENTINE WANTON or WALTON, as more commonly written in our histories, married a sister of the usurper *Oliver Cromwell*; which qualified him for many important trusts; for when the struggles ran high between the parliament and the rebel army, he was made governor (1648) of *Lynn, Boston, and Crowland*, and of all the levels in *Ely, Holland, and Marshland*, which could be laid under water at pleasure. He was made one of the King's judges, and signed his execution; remained in great esteem among the republicans to the very last; but saved his life by a timely flight.

SIMON MAYNE, who was commissioned to sit in the pretended high court of justice, and to determine on his sovereign's life, was so obicure a person, that we have no mention of any other act of his life, than his daring treason to sign the warrant for his execution.

THOMAS HORTON, was no less obscure in his parentage and station of life, till he was admitted a recruit in the long parliament; where he gave early proofs of his capacity for perpetrating any kind of villainy, which recommended him first for a colonel's commission, and afterwards to a seat in the court that tried the King, and to a place amongst the regicides. After which he is no more mentioned in history, and it is thought he died before the restoration.

J. JONES or JOHN JONES, originally a servant to Sir *Tho. Middleton*; but grew up to be first a committee-man in *Wales*, his native country; got preferment in the army, and a place in the long parliament; and at last married a sister of *Oliver Cromwell*: who got him first made a colonel in *Ireland*, and afterwards governor of *Dublin*, for his considerable services to his rebel brethren in that kingdom; and he defended it with great obstinacy against the duke of *Ormond*, who besieged it after the King's murder; to which this *Jones* was accessary in a special manner, for he not only sat upon his Majesty's life, and signed the warrant for his death; but was one of those wicked ministers that signed the warrant for summoning that court, in which the

King was so inhumanly sentenced to be beheaded. All which he confessed at his trial, on the 12th of *Oct.* 1660, and begged for mercy at the pronouncing judgment upon him for his treasons. However, he did not escape the gallows, having been notoriously active in that dark and wicked scene, and was executed at *Charing-Cross*, with *Adrian Scroope*, on the 17th. He was so besotted to his treason, that in the way from *Newgate* to the place of execution, being drawn on a sledge, he enthusiastically compared it to the fiery chariot of *Elijah*, and at the gallows endeavoured to justify his cause.

JOHN DENNE, alias *DOVE*, was such another obscure person as *Simon Mayne*, and escaped his deserts by dying before the restoration.

GILBT. or GILBERT MILLINGTON, an obscure limb of the law; but found so useful in the cause of treason, that he was appointed constant chairman of the committee for plundered ministers; in which none of the rebels ever appeared more active and oppressive. Being arraigned and convicted of this and his other villainies, in sitting on the life and signing the warrant for the execution of the King, he with a most submissive application to the court (in these words, *I desire you to hear me, I come not here to dispute but to acknowledge; I will not trouble you with long discourses. My lord! it is not fit for wise men to hear them; I am not able to express them; I will not justify myself; I will acknowledge myself guilty; I will waive all things, if your lordship will give me leave; and I will go into the lowest strain that possibly can be; I will confess myself guilty every way. I was overawed by the power then in being; this I leave with you, and lay myself at your feet.*)—saved his life without much difficulty.

G. or colonel FLEETWOOD was brother to *Charles Fleetwood*, and son of *Sir Miles Fleetwood*, master of the King's court of wards. They both entered early into the rebellion, and throve much under its influence. *George* was made a colonel, and a judge to try the King; and scrupled not to sign the warrant for his execution. And tho' there

there was no villainy acted thenceforward but he had a hand in it, he was only imprisoned in the *Tower* for life after the restoration. It does not appear when nor where he died.

JOHN or J. ALURED does not appear in any other part of history, but in the record of the warrant which he signed for the King's murder.

ROBT. or ROBERT LILBURNE, was *John Lilburne's* eldest brother. He entered with the first rebels, and became so serviceable to the party, that *Oliver* promoted him to be a colonel of horse; a commissioner for trying of the King; a major-general in the north of *England*, and commander in chief of all the rebel forces in *Scotland*. At the restoration he delivered himself upon the proclamation; was tried and committed prisoner for life; and his father being then alive, his estate at *Tuickley*, in the county of *Durham*, devolved upon his children. He died in *August*, 1665, aged 52, in the island of *St. Nicholas*, near *Plymouth*, in the west.

WILL. or WILLIAM SAY, was a lawyer and member of the long parliament. And, his conscience being adapted to the times, he fully answered the expectations of his patrons; he accepted of a place in the commission for trying the King; signed his dead warrant; and sat in the speaker's chair, when *Lenthall* feigned himself sick for ten days, upon the approach of general *Monk*. At the restoration he fled, and died obscurely abroad.

ANTH. or ANTHONY STAPLEY, was the son of *Anthony Stapley* of *Framfield* in *Sussex*, a gentleman of a good fortune and extraction in that country, by a daughter of — *Thatcher* of the same county, gentleman; he was a colonel in the rebel army, and some time governor of *Chichester*; a fast friend to *Oliver Cromwell*, who concurred so far with him in his wicked and illegal proceedings as to the joining with him in this infamous parricide; and this too, without any temptation from the narrowness of his fortune, he having a very good one, which is a circumstance that aggravates (if any thing can) his guilt, and renders him the more odious in the eyes of posterity. He married

Anne

Anne, daughter of *George Goring*, and sister to *George lord Goring* and earl of *Norwich*, by whom he was the unworthy farther of as worthy a son. *John*, (after *Sir John Stapley*) who inherited the principles of his mother's family, which had been conspicuous for its loyalty; and, to expiate for his father's guilt, heartily joined with those loyal gentlemen of *Sussex*, who, with others, in 1658, laudably undertook a general rising to restore their rightful prince king *Charles II.* from whom he had received a commission for a regiment of horse, and others of the same county likewise had commissions; but by the treachery of his servant, and others, this generous design was unhappily discovered to *Cromwell*, and himself and many others being seized, it was thereby rendered abortive; which lord *Clarendon* and other historians give a particular account: however, on the happy return of that prince, he was by him not only restored to the estate his father had forfeited, but also was amongst those whom the king, for their known zeal to his return, honoured with the dignity of baronet of *England*, previous to his magnificent coronation, on *St. George's day*, (the 23d of *April*) 1661, in the 13th year of his reign; he being so created, *July 28*, 1660, the 12th of *Charles II.* and then seated at *Patcham-place* in *Sussex*. He married a daughter of *Sir Herbert Springet* of *Broyle-place*, in the same county, baronet; and was father of *Herbert*, who married *Alice*, daughter of *Sir Richard Culpepper*, knight; but his issue failed, and so the title became extinct, and the estate devolved to his four sisters and co-heirs; of whom *Philadelphia*, the eldest, was the wife of *Peter Courthope* of *Danny*, in *Hurstpierpoint*, in *Sussex*, Esq; high sheriff of that county in 1651, a very worthy, learned and loyal gentleman. *Elizabeth* (2d) became the wife of *Thomas Briggs* of *Chichester* in *Sussex*, L. L. D. *Mary* (3d) was wedded to *Walter Dobell* of *Street*; and *Barbara*, the youngest, was married to *William Hay* of *Glynebourne* (both in the aforesaid county) gentlemen. N. B. this account was transmitted by Mr. E——d W——n of *Uchfield* in *Sussex*.

Sir

Sir GREGORY NORTON, or GRE. NORTON, had been a pensioner to the King, tho' he afterwards became one of his judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. For this action he was rewarded with *Richmond-house* and manor. He died before the restoration.

THOMAS CHALLONER, a younger son of Sir *Thomas Challoner*, was born near *Steeple-claydon* near *Buckingham*. At the age of 16 he became a sojourner at *Exeter-college* in *Oxford*, in the beginning of the year 1611; but before he took a degree, he left the college, and travelled into *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*. Afterwards he settled at or near *Gisburg* in *Yorkshire*, at an estate belonging to that family, and was chosen a member for a borough in that county, to serve in the long parliament about 1643, in which he became a frequent speaker against the government, and a stickler for the new *Utopian* common-wealth. In 1647, he and colonel *John Temple* were appointed commissioners of parliament. He was afterwards one of the King's judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. At length, in the beginning of the year 1660, being convinced, that king *Charles II.* would be restored, and conscious that his former actions would not bear an examination, he withdrew to *Middleburg* in *Zealand*, where he died in 1661.

THOMAS WOGAN; all we know of this person is, that he was a member in the long parliament, and engaged, upon being raised to that post, to destroy his sovereign, and accordingly sat as one of the judges in the pretended court of judicature at the trial of the King, and signed the warrant for his execution. At the restoration he quitted the kingdom, but what became of him afterwards is uncertain.

JOHN VENN was originally a silkman in *Cheapside*, where he broke. To relieve his fortune, he entered in the rebel army, and was soon made governor of *Windjor-castle*; and when his brethren divided the spoils of the nation between them, he had 4000*l.* to his share, which, added to several other advantages, enabled him to make a considerable figure. Being thus well qualified, he was pitched upon to be

be one of the pretended judges of his sovereign, which he accordingly performed, and signed the warrant for his execution. He died suddenly before the restoration, but in what manner was carefully concealed, and it was strongly reported that he hanged himself.

GREGORY CLEMENTS ; all we know of the original of this man is, that he was bred a merchant; but, being very extravagant, and his trade not sufficient to supply his expences, he found means to be chosen a member of parliament, in order to share in the plunder of his country. His life, however, was so very scandalous, that he was expelled the house, but afterwards regained his seat. Being afterwards appointed one of the number that composed the high-court of justice, he readily accepted of it, consented to the sentence, signed the warrant for destroying his sovereign. At the restoration he was secured and tried on the 12th of *August*, 1660; and being very ignorant, he said nothing for himself, but confessed the fact, and presented a petition for a pardon. However, he did not obtain it; for on the 17th of *October*, he was drawn on a hurdle to *Charing-cross*, and there executed with *Thomas Scot*.

JOHN DOWNES was a citizen of *London*, but his birth and family are both uncertain. The first we hear of him is his being made a colonel in the rebel army, without being acquainted with any particular action that distinguished him from the common sort. However, his being appointed one of the judges to try the King is a sufficient reason to conclude, that he was looked upon as a person proper for that station; and accordingly he consented to the sentence pronounced upon his sovereign, and signed the warrant for his execution. At the restoration he surrendered himself, and at his trial repeated a discourse, which he said he delivered in behalf of the King, and that menaces and threats forced him to engage in that fatal action. He would have denied his signing the warrant, but, finding it was easy to be proved, he submitted himself to the King's mercy, and by that means saved his life; for, tho' sentence was passed upon him with the rest, yet he was only kept prisoner during his life.

THOMAS

THOMAS WAYTE was the son of an alehouse-keeper at *Market-Overton*, in *Rutlandshire*. His steady adherence to the rebel party carried him step by step, to the degree of colonel in that army; and soon after he was made governor of *Burley*; by which means he was enabled to purchase an estate of 500*l. per annum*. He was afterwards appointed one of the judges to try the King, and consented to the sentence, signing the warrant for his execution. What became of him afterwards is uncertain, there being no farther mention made of him in the annal of these times.

THOMAS SCOT was originally a brewer's clerk, and afterwards a country attorney; but by the countenance of the prevailing party, he was chosen a member of the long parliament, for the borough of *Wickham*, in *Buckinghamshire*. His zeal for the rebel party was so great, that he was looked upon as a proper person to be one of the judges to try the King. Accordingly he sat in that pretended high-court of justice, consented to the sentence passed on his sovereign, and signed the warrant for his execution. After the restoration, he was tried and convicted of the fact, which he seemed rather to justify than disclaim. Whereupon he received sentence, and on the 17th of *October*, 1660, he, with *Gregory Clements*, *Adrian Scroop*, and *John Jones*, was executed at *Charing-cross*, and his head and quarters set up in several places.

JOHN CAREW was brother to Sir *Alexander Carew*, and a zealous friend to the rebel party, which rendered him a proper person to be one of the judges for trying his sovereign. Accordingly he accepted of that office, consented to the sentence, and signed the fatal warrant. After the restoration, he was tried for the fact, and owned, that he signed both the warrant for summoning the pretended high-court of justice to try the King, and also that for the execution of his majesty; but endeavoured to justify the action, by alledging, that it was done by the parliament, the supreme authority of the nation; adding, *that he did it from the Lord*. Having thus aggravated his crime, instead of endeavouring to excuse or palliate it, he was found

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guilty

guilty, and sentence passed upon him. Pursuant to the same, on the 15th of *October*, 1660, he was drawn on a hurdle to *Charing-cross*, and executed; but his quarters were delivered to his friends to be buried.

MILES CORBET was of a good family in *Norfolk*, and chosen burgefs for *Yarmouth*, in that county, and, in 1647, was made one of the masters in chancery. When that inhuman court was erected for the trial of the King, he was looked upon as a proper person to be one of the judges. Accordingly he undertook that horrid office, consented to the sentence, and signed the warrant for the death of his sovereign. At the restoration he fled with some of his companions beyond the seas, and after wandering thro' many parts of *Germany*, he returned with *Okey* and *Berksted*, two of his associates, to *Delft* in *Holland*, where they were secured by Sir *George Downing* (who was formerly himself of the rebel party, but at that time employed by King *Charles II.* as his resident in *Holland*) and sent over to *England* in the *Blackmore* frigate. On the 16th of *April*, 1662, they were brought to the *King's Bench-bar*, tried, convicted of high treason, and received sentence accordingly. Pursuant to which they were drawn from the *Tower* to *Tyburn* on sledges, where they were executed, and the quarters of *Corbet* placed on the city-gates, and his head on *London-bridge*.

We have now concluded the Account of those Persons who signed the Warrant for the Execution of their annointed Sovereign, and brought on the unparallell'd Tragedy of that direful Day (*January 30, 1648*) A Day which is annually, and with good Reason, regarded by all Those, who have a due Sense of Right and Wrong; by All, who reverence Truth, Justice, and good Order; by All, who are attached to the present happy Establishment, and our excellent Constitution, in Church and State; by all such, that Day (notwithstanding what has been sometimes vilely insinuated, even from the Pulpit) will be observed with Humiliations and Prayers, to deprecate the Guilt, of shedding that Blood, for which the Land yet mourneth.

Peculiar

Peculiar Aggravations of that horrid Rebellion and bloody Parricide, might be made to appear, from the extraordinary Worth of the Princely Sufferer, and the Vileness of the Generality of the wretched Instruments made use of, to bring about his Destruction.

As for the Royal Martyr, if he was not one of the greatest Monarchs, he was, however, one of the best of Men: In him, what Endowments, Qualities, and Graces, natural, moral, and *Christian* were united! He outdid others in his *Virtues*, as he did in his *Sufferings*. Had his Subjects measured their Submission to him, by his Obedience to his heavenly King, *Charles* the First, would have been an absolute Prince indeed.

What a valuable Man he was in all manner of Conversation, and in every Capacity, let his own incomparable *Eikon Basilike*, bear Witness; a Book which (as one justly said of it) (a) 'Speaks him as great an Author as a Monarch, being compos'd with such an unfailing Accuracy, such a commanding Majestick *Pathos*, as if it had been written, not with a *Pen*, but with a *Sceptre*.'——And for those, whose virulent and ridiculous Calumnies, ascribe that incomparable Piece to others, it is a sufficient Argument that those others *did not* write it, because they *could not* write it (b). It is hard to counterfeit Majesty, and the inimitable Peculiarities of an incommunicable Genius and Condition.

He was possessed of every Thing that makes one *Good*, and wanted only what was to have made him *Great*, a proper Degree of Resolution, a certain salutary Severity of Temper, to put into Execution the Laws of this Nation.

That such a King should be so causelessly rebelled against; that He should be bought and sold, persecuted and imprisoned, and, at last, most barbarously murdered, in the Midst of his own Imperial City, and before his own Palace:

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lace:

(a) *Dr. South. v. 5. p. 59.*

(b) *Dr. Burnet's History of his own Times. and Vide Dr. Wagstaffe's Vindication.*

lace:——Will this be credited by distant Ages?——Surely, it will scarcely be believed, that there could be exhibited such a Mockery of Justice, such an Indignity to God and Man, and this too in the Face of open Day: Never but once before, appear'd such a monstrous Scene, and *That* the Sun would not look upon, but hid himself in a total Eclipse.

The Army, and *Independents* are charged with this execrable Regicide, by some who are equally guilty: For they who date the Murder of King *Charles*, from the last Blow given upon the Scaffold, seem to judge no better than they who think 'tis only the last Stroke which fells the Tree.—No, the killing his *Person*, was only the Consummation of the Murder, first begun in his *Prerogative*; and 'tis well known *who* did that; They, who by their Preachings, Prayers, and Pamphlets, fann'd, and blow'd up into a Flame, those Sparks of Sedition, which their vile Principles and Practices had kindled, and kept alive before; were *as guilty* as the King's Judges.

They who contriv'd the Means, that enabled the King's mortal Enemies to levy War against him, and upon that War, to conquer, and upon that Conquest, to imprison him, and upon that Imprisonment, inevitably put the Power into the Hands of those, who, by Virtue of that Power, murder'd him in the End:——They (according to the genuine Consequences of Reason) were as much, and as truly, the *Instruments* of the King's Death, as they who acted upon the Scaffold: The remote Cause, being as accessory to produce an Effect, as the immediate.

Indeed that very thin Distinction (so current in those Days) of a *double Capacity* in the King, the one Personal, and the other Political, seems to have been invented on Purpose, that the two prevailing Parties might keep Pace with one another, and each of them destroy him under one. Accordingly, the one destroy'd *the King*, the other only kill'd *the Man*; one murder'd his *Prerogative*, the other his *Person*; one took off his *Crown*, the other his *Head*; one disguised the *Crime*, the other disguised only the
Executioner;

Executioner; the one tied his *Hands*, and the other cut his *Throat* (c),

The chief Actor in these bloody Scenes, was indeed, a very strange Composition of a Man, *Prodigious*, may be said, but not truly Great. *Prodigious* he must have been, who being a Person of no distinguish'd Birth, of no considerable Fortune, of no uncommon Recommendations, yet should have the Audaciousness to attempt, and the Luck to succeed in, a Design so adventurous and improbable, as the Subversion of one of the most ancient, and best-founded Monarchies in *Europe*.

That for this End, he should have Power to put his Prince and Master to an open and infamous Death—to banish that numerous, and strongly-allied Family—to do all this under the Name and Sanction of a *Parliament*, and then to trample upon that very Parliament, and at last kick them out of Doors, when he grew weary of them—to raise a new Monster out of their Ashes—to stifle that Monster in its very Infancy—and in the End, to set up himself above all Things that ever were called Sovereign in *Britain*—to oppress all his Enemies by Arms, and all his Friends by Artifice—to truckle and trim with all Parties, and be true to none, and, in the Event, to command them all—to over-run each Corner of the three Nations, and overcome (with equal Facility) both the Riches of the South, and Valour of the North—to be courted abroad, and dreaded at home, so as to be humbly petitioned, that he would please to be *Master*, of the Lives and Fortunes of those, who had formerly hired him to be their Servant—and lastly, to bequeath with one Word, all this to his Posterity, to die with Peace at home, and Triumph abroad, to be buried among Kings, and with more than Regal Solemnity. And all this, without the Semblance of any one Virtue, unless Diligence in Evil, and profound Diffimulation can be reckon'd such.

Under

(c) *Ligarunt Pr--by----ni, et Ind-----tes immolârunt Sacrificium.*

Under a Mask of uncommon Sanctity, he practised such Delusions, as thereby to be able to exalt himself above, and to trample upon his Equals and his Betters. He would seem a Champion for *Liberty*, when his Design was to *enslave*: He pretended a Zeal for *Religion*, when he was stripping it naked, and exposing it defenceless, to the Rage and Violence of ignorant Sectaries and Fanatical Enthusiasts; and such was the Infatuation, or Bewitchery of those Times, that the Nation fought for *Liberty against their lawful Prince, till they became Slaves to their own Servant*; and for *Religion*, till they banish'd the *Power of Godliness* out of the Land, little remaining (except in Corners, and secret Closets) but the blasphemous Pretence, the empty Name of it. *Religion* indeed was at the Top, but *Atheism* and Profaneness, Avarice and Licentiousness, were at the Bottom of that Rebellion.

The Depth and Extent of his own Share of Religion may be guessed from the Project he had once formed of bringing in the *Jews*, and establishing them at *London*, and (if they would have come up to his Price) selling *St. Paul's Church* to them for a *Synagogue* (d), as if he owed a special Favour to that detestable People, for being the first to set the Example of *crucifying* their King.

It was indeed the Will of Providence, by these Dispensations, to punish a giddy People, and a guilty Nation. They were continually changing Measures, and altering Systems, and every Alteration made for the worse: They *'dawbed with untempered Mortar* (e), and no one Stone would stick to another, till *'that one which these foolish Builders rejected, was made again the Head of the Corner* (f).

Wise Men saw plainly the Kingdom, and Constitution so exhausted and worn out, by the Unskilfulness and Audacity of these *State Mountebanks*, that it could never recover its natural Strength and Vigour, without sending for the *true Physician*. They

(d) Cowley.

(e) Ezek. xiii. 10. &c.

(f) Psal. cxviii.

They saw, that this Violence upon the Constitution, could not be supported without a Standing Army, nor that Army be kept up, without such a Variety of Oppressions upon the People, as must, sooner or later, tire out their Patience, and open their Eyes, especially when they found it, a far greater Expence to maintain their Servitude, than what would make them free, and happy, under their rightful, and natural Prince.

However, it pleased the Divine Mercy, to preserve the Royal exiled Family, and particularly Him, whom Heaven design'd to retrieve and rescue these, then sinking, miserable Kingdoms; who, tho' he was disappointed in some Attempts to recover his just Rights, yet after his last Defeat, God signally interposed for his Protection, and (almost miraculously) preserved his sacred Person, when he was *bunted like a Partridge on the Mountains*, (g) when he was surrounded by Blood-thirsty Enemies, and a Price set upon his Head; yet Providence, in its due Time, wonderfully restored him, and brought him back in Peace, to a joyful People, who had seen ' *the Great Things God did for him, and the wonderful Deliverances which He had wrought.*

We shall now close, what has been said of the Regicides, and their bloody Deed, with a Piece of Justice, due to a venerable and learned Body, that *Right Eye* of this Nation, the famous University of *Oxford*; since the conferring Academical Honours upon many of Those, who brought about the Murder of the King, may be, by *Some*, look'd upon as a Sort of a solemn, and publick Approbation of that horrid Fact. It is proper to take Notice, That the Seat of the Muses, became the *Asylum* and Court of the distressed King, when he was driven from his rebellious Metropolis. At *Oxford*, he was received with all possible Affection and Respect; the Students chearfully betook themselves to Arms, form'd themselves into several *Corps*, and the Colleges presented his Majesty with all their Plate, to be melted down, and coined for the Service of the Royal Cause: They

(g) 1 Sam. xxvi. 20.

They afterwards, with great Bravery and Resolution, endured all the Hardships of a close and tedious Siege, and valiantly defended themselves to the last Extremity, 'till they received his Majesty's exprefs Commands to surrender the Place, which they, at length, did, and upon as honourable Conditions, as could be expected from such kind of Enemies.

After the King's Death, the State Tyrants took upon them, to new-model the University, by ejecting, and expelling, all such as had manifested their Loyalty to their late Sovereign, and appointing for chief Officers, and Heads of Houses, Those who were the Tools and Drudges of usurped Power : By these Sort of Creatures, who sway'd in Convocation, divers of the King's Judges, and of such as had sign'd the Warrant for his Execution, with many Officers of the Army, though several of these, originally low, illiterate Mechanicks, were by this illegal Authority, complimented with those Degrees, which were wont to be conferr'd upon Persons of distinguish'd Merit. But Academic Honours, so prostituted to some of the very Dregs of the People, should not be deem'd, as Favours granted by the University of *Oxford*, but are to be considered, as Spoil and Rapine wrested from an abused and violated Matron.



APPENDIX.

The Four first Pages of the Preface to a SERMON, entitled

The Duty of rendring to All their Dues, consider'd.

THE following Sermon was wrote in Haste, and of Course was never intended for the Perusal of the Publick. Nor would the Author of it have been inclined (notwithstanding the ungenerous Treatment He has met with) to commit it to the Press, did not several of his Friends desire it; and was He not perswaded, that it may yield Information to the unknowing, concerning some Matters of Fact. For these Reasons He now prints it: And He chooses rather to let it go unalter'd, leaving whatever Inaccuracies may be found in it, to the Candour of the Observing, than to subject Himself to a Charge of having in the least softened, or meanly disguised, what was spoken from the Pulpit.—For His own Part, He is conscious, that at the Time He penn'd it, He design'd in no Degree to justify the unparallell'd Murder, or to extenuate its Guilt; that He aim'd not *Sophistically* to wrest Lord Clarendon's Sense and Meaning*; nor in Truth to do any Thing more, than to point out those Stretches of Power in K. Charles's Government, which alarm'd and chagrin'd a Free People. Thitherto He apprehends His Subject led Him,—and no further. And surely those early Advances towards despotick Power, may, at this Day, be recounted, consistently

* *Vjd. Momus's Charge in Chester Courant, Feb. 5.*

with

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with a due Abhorrence of the Wickedness of the Regicides, with a just Disapprobation both of the *Doers* and the *Deed*.

The Quotations in the Sermon must shew how far what is said, is fairly Historical; as must the Facts, mentioned in those Quotations, whether, and by *whom*, the Unfortunate Prince is *hardly censured*.

The Author is of Opinion, that no Man of Probity, who is the least acquainted with the Transactions of that Reign, will undertake to vindicate the Measures of the Court. Many of them must be allowed to be lawless and unwarrantable. And if so,—however unexceptionable were the King's Abilities and Morals, and however amiable He might be in private Life, (amiable in that Character 'tis believ'd he was)—if either thro' the Dictates of his own Mind, or the Suggestions of his Ministers, He was mislead to trespass upon the common Rights of the People, and to use Means that threatened the Constitution, what *railing Accusation* is there in relating, why so much Clamour at barely mentioning Facts, which are too well known to be deny'd?—So much ado,—especially with Men, who wou'd *now* gladly be the loudest in giving the Alarm, cou'd they find any Shadow of Pretence; were the most distant Attempts made by the *present Government*, either to deprive the Subject of his Property, or of the Protection of the Laws?—But why do I ask this Question? when They Themselves even *glory* in that very *Inconsistency*; as tho' Contradictions were really reconcileable, and it was practicable, by sound Casuistry, to prove the purjured *Villian* to be a *Man of Honour*.

A Reply to the foregoing, inserted in our Courant, the next Week after the said Preface and Sermon were published.

Being at Divine Service in our Cathedral, on the last Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles*, and perusing your News-Paper the Week following; I have been induced, from what I then heard, and soon after read, to purchase a certain Sermon just now printed at *Manchester*. I did not, indeed, lay out a whole Dozen of current Cop-

per

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per Half-pence, meerly to procure the Harangue, but to gratify a Sort of longing Curiosity; as it had, for some-time, been publickly puff'd about, that this same Discourse would be usher'd in by a most poignant *Preface*, which was to scourge the Presumption of some irreverent Laick, who had dared to animadvert upon what had been solemnly uttered from the sacred Rostum.

Having Yesterday received this famous Pamphlet, with my Folding-stick, I instantly cleared the Way to its Contents, eager and impatient to get at the Introduction, where I soon found myself much disappointed in my Expectations; for instead of seeing an Observator maul'd to some Purpose; behold! friend *ABEL*, upon a mighty good Footing with Master † *MOMUS*: The latter, it seems, had been not indecent in his Remarks: the other, is reciprocally, not uncourteous, in his mention of them: this caused me more closely, to examine and compare the *Courant* and the *Preface*; when it soon became obvious, that in most of the essential Points, the Sentiments of these two Penmen were really much the same; *ABEL* agrees with *MOMUS*, and *MOMUS* assents to *ABEL*. Desirable Concurrence! and perhaps, preventive of a future Effusion of Christian Ink. However, (says the old Proverb) "Tis an ill Wind that blows nobody good;" for, that They did not at first rightly apprehend each other, may bring some Profit to the *Manchester* Culprit, as it has already been advantageous to our old Goody at *Chester*.

There is indeed, in the *Preface*, Page vi. (the Boundary of our Observations) somewhat of a Departure from Meekness and Moderation; a Sort of Accusation against Somebody, or No-body; an Attack upon a Sett of Folks, like *FALSTAFF*'s Buckram-Men, meerly imaginary; and these are represented as Malecontents with respect to the Government. This extraordinary kind of a Charge is not entitled to any particular Notice here; as it cannot have the

† *Vide the Note, in Preface p. iv.*

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least Relation to the *Courant* before-mentioned; for therein is expressed, an “ hearty Attachment to the present Establishment, and Succession; and a due Sense of our daily “ Happiness, and of those invaluable Blessings, which, for “ six-and-thirty Years, these Nations have so plentifully “ enjoyed.”

With regard to the Sermon, its Author tells us, that He was (as a celebrated Bard expresses it)

Compell'd to publish by Request of Friends.

but says, that he *lets it go the Press unalter'd*. Every one must allow, that it is not an easy Matter to retain in Mind every minute Passage *spoken from a Pulpit*, above four Months ago. *Vox audita perit*, while the *Littera scripta* remains with the Proprietor, liable too, to some small Interpolations, Softenings, and Retouches, and there will, possibly, be a few of these, in such Productions, as have undergone the Perusal of many Friends, learned Clerks, and deep Divines.

If this Discourse (as we are told) *was wrote in Haste*, yet no inconsiderable Space of Time has since been judged requisite, for its being well weighed and carefully revised; else why was it not printed immediately after it became so much the Subject of Conversation hereabouts? Why were we not to see it, when it was recent in our Memories, and when all, or most, of the Audience, could have vouched for its being genuine and identical?

We well know, from two fresh Instances, that a Sermon may be published in a very few Days after its being preached; yet this has been postpon'd for full four Months, and now makes its Entry, preceded by an Assurance, *that it is not, in the least, alter'd, soften'd, or disguised*.

Notwithstanding this Assertion, this *Ipse Dixit*, and *Verbum Sacerdotis*, here and there, will be a DIDYMUS: Every one is not endued with an equal Degree of Credulity; and a Man must have somewhat more Faith than what is like unto a Grain of Mustard-Seed, not to deem of this Oration, that

*Vix manet ut fuerat, formam etsi servat eandem,
Vix tamen Ipsa eadem est.*

APPENDIX.

What I now send you is, (to use some of the Prefacer's Expressions) *wrote in Haste, yet, at the same Time, intended for the Perusal of the Publick* (if you Printers so please :) But the Writer does not commit it to the Press, because *several of his Friends desire it*; for it has not been revised by any One, either Spiritual or Temporal, but is *let go unaltered, and whatever Inaccuracies may be found in it, are left to the Candour of the Observing.*—For His own Part, He is conscious, *whilst He pens it, that it will meet with various Kinds of Treatment.* But how it may be relish'd by Those concern'd, or receiv'd by Those not concern'd, is no manner of Concern, to

*Your very indifferent,
Humble Servant,*

A. Z.

The following Lines are from *Claudius Quillet*, a French Author, who wrote about the Time of this most horrid Parricide, and has given us a Sketch of the religious Frenzies, and fanatical Enthusiasm, which, at that Juncture, raged in this Island; and who (tho' a Foreigner) concludes the Passage, with allowing us Naval Bravery, and acknowledging that we, *then*, had some Maritime Merit.

*Inde Caletani si trajicis æquora ponti,
ANGLOS immanes Regumque a cæde cruentos
Repperies; plebem effræncm, sanctisq; rebellem
Legibus, et varia cum religione furentem.
Hic audet proprium genium sequiturq; protervè,
Unusquisque sibi Vates, sibi Quisque Sacerdos,
Pròq; animi libito superis imponit honorem.
Sæpius hinc iræ et lacrymæ, dum somnia jactat
Quisque sua, et stricto defendit credita ferro.
Nec tantum veteres ritus, cultusque Deorum,
Contemerare novis gaudent erroribus ANGLI,
Hos etiam in reliquis insana protervia ducit,
Et si quâ antiquas convellat Opinio mentes
Hanc subito arripiunt, et toto pectore firmant.*

Non

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*Non tamen omni laude carent ; Hos nautica virtus
Ornat, et immensi divina peritia ponti.*

We have here inserted a Translation of the above, as an *English* Version may be agreeable, in shewing (to every Capacity) the Sentiments of the *French* Poet.

The † *Caletanian* Straits now pass'd, you'll find
The boist'rous *Britains* of a barbarous Kind,
A headstrong People, violent and rude,
In Blood of murder'd Majesty imbru'd :
Rejecting ancient Rites, this frantic Race
Religions strange, in various Forms, embrace ;
And with enthusiastick Zeal possess,
Each to himself's a Prophet and a Priest ;
Then, as his Brain new-fangled Fancies fill,
He models his Devotions to his Will :
Hence frequent Feuds, since Each asserts his Scheme,
And with his Sword maintains the darling Dream.
Not Heav'n alone, these Schismatics offend,
Who with old Worship modern Errors blend ;
But in most other Points, they're soon misled,
And catch, and keep each new Opinion spread.
Yet, These have Worth ; — compleatly skill'd, They
reign
Lords of the Deep, and Masters of the Main,

† *Calais.*

F I N I S.

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